



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Status of smallpox in Italy.—Week ended March 21. Rescaldino (Milan), 1 case; Parma, 7 cases; Tribano (Padua), 1 case; Verona, 2 cases; Amatrice (Aquila), 3 cases.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Cleansing of houses—Measures against rats.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, March 17:

Week ended December 26, 1908. Six steamships with personnel aggregating 708 crew, 160 saloon, and 826 steerage passengers, of which 2 were bound for Manila, 1 for San Francisco via Seattle, 1 for same port via Honolulu, 1 for Seattle, 1 for Honolulu via Hokkaido, were inspected and given bills of health. Nineteen would-be steerage passengers, of whom 13 were passed and 6 held pending decision as to trachoma, were inspected. Fifteen persons were bathed and 18 pieces of baggage disinfected. (Received out of order.)

Two weeks ended March 13, 1909. Bills of health issued to 8 steamships having a personnel of 900 members of crews and 540 steerage and 133 saloon passengers. Of these vessels 2 were bound for Manila, 1 for Cavite, 2 for Seattle, 1 for Portland, Oreg., and 2 for San Francisco via Honolulu.

The steamship *Nikko Maru* hence for Australia via Manila was fumigated throughout with sulphur dioxide and washed down with carbolic solution on account of previous ports.

No quarantinable disease has been reported, but several plague-infected rats have been found near Kobe. The spring cleaning of all native houses has begun in addition to special measures against rats, for which poison and traps are used.

Examination of emigrants.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Manchuria* March 13 held for observation: For Honolulu 4; for San Francisco 5.

Per steamship *Kaga Maru* March 17 for Seattle, held for observation 11.

Detentions were for trachoma.

Report from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination and disinfection of emigrants.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Knight reports, March 16:

Week ended March 13. Supplemental bills of health granted to 4 steamships. There were inspected 41 members of crew and 282 steerage passengers, and 23 steerage passengers were bathed, disinfected, and had their effects disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 101 and bedding 78. Manifests were viséed for 45,662 pieces of freight, amounting to 3,801 tons.

Emigrants were examined as follows: Per steamship *Manchuria* for Honolulu, passed 10, recommended for rejection 10; for San Francisco, passed 6, recommended for rejection, 4; per steamship *Kaga Maru* for Seattle, passed 12, recommended for rejection 5. The emigrants passed, together with 11 intending passengers to Victoria, by the steamship *Kaga Maru* were inspected, bathed, and disinfected, and their effects were disinfected before embarkation.